



Political Science & International Relations

Paper 2 (Part A & B)



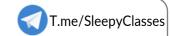


Section A

1. Comment on the following in about 150 words each: (10 marks each)

- (a) What are the crucial functions of empirical political theory in comparative politics.
- (b) What are the difficulties faced by political theorist in comparing the States?
- (c) How does democratic politics construct citizenship?
- (d) What is the structure and functions of International Court of Justice? 10
- (e) Discuss the structure and functions of UN Security Council.
- 2 (a) Discuss the relevance of the normative ethos of the Not-Aligned Movement in magnifying India's soft power in pursuit of her national interest. 20
- (b) In what ways does the functionalist approach in International relations help in maintaining peace and order, in global politics? 15
- (c) How does the regime change and political crisis in Myanmar threaten regional security and peace? 15
- 3 (a) "During the Cold War, the Non-Aligned Movement tried to become a 'Third force' in World Politics, but failed because it was too large and unwieldy." Discuss. 20
- (b) Account for the rise of European Union as a highly influential regional organisation.15
- (c) Narrate the various ways in which rapid environmental degradation is posing a serious threat to human security. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples. 15
- 4 (a) Critically examine the impact of globalization on the developing countries of the world. 20
- (b) What do you mean by offensive and defensive realism? 15
- (c) Discuss the various constraints on American hegemony today. Which of these are likely to become more prominent in the future? 15





Section B

5. Comment on the following in about 150 words each: (10 marks each)

- (a) Explain the major features of India's Foreign Policy in the 21st century.
- (b) What are the reasons for the lack of 'regionness' in South Asia?
- (c) Why is the compromise reached at WTO regarding the Covid-19 vaccine manufacturing not a Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) waiver?
- (d)Why do ethnic conflicts and insurgencies continue to remain major impediments to regional cooperation in South Asia?
- (e) What diplomatic steps has India taken to articulate the interests of the Global South in international politics?
- 6 (a) Arms trade, economic ties and congruent geo-political interests are no longer the three pillars of India-Russia relationship in the emerging strategic context. Comment. 20
- (b) Discuss the importance of India's role in UN peacekeeping operations as a ground for its claim to a permanent seat in the UN Security Council. 15
- (c) Quadrilateral security dialogue (QUAD) performs an important role in India's strategic balancing act to withstand the dominance of China in Asia. Discuss. 15
- 7 (a) "India's nuclear policy is deeply influenced by its cultural beliefs and its pragmatic approach to foreign policy". Discuss. 20
- (b) What steps has India taken to regain its foothold in Afghanistan since the Taliban has taken over the country in August 2021? 15
- (c) What are the challenges and limitations in India-Iran relations? 15
- 8 (a) What are the external determinants of the Foreign Policy of the state? 20
- (b) Discuss the significance of "West Asia Quad" in the light of India's Look West' policy. 15
- (c) Discuss the major drivers of India's interests in Africa. 15